

Missiskoui

Standard.



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

For the United States Gazette.

One of the sufferers had an opportunity of escaping, but he would not leave the vessel, as his wife was in a dying state, and could not be removed, and so he preferred to remain and perish with her.—[Wreck of the Lockwoods]

Nay cease, oh cease, sweet love, that urging eye,
Plead thus no more that I from thee should part;
With thee, my gentle one, with thee I die,
Death cannot bright me from thy generous heart.

True life is sweet. With thee 'twere sweet indeed!

But now to yield thee to the seething wave!

It wrongs thy husband's nature thus to plead;

With thee he'll lie within an ocean grave.

The storm will faze, & where its horrors reign,
Sweet beauty will attract the wanderer's eye,

And haply floating on the tranquil main,

Two lifeless forms the gazer may despoil.

And then shall he, perchance, a lesson learn,

That nought can conquer earnest truth & love;

And pitying ones, as they our forms incur,

May wail, for us, a prayer to heaven above.

Or if our hidden sepulchre shall be

Some watery cavern in the world beneath,

Our God will call us from the heaving sea,

When resurrection's morning conquers death.

Then cease, my dying one, that urging eye,

O plead no more that I from thee should part,

With thee, my gentle bride, I gladly die,

For love, that smiles at death, inspires my heart.

They sink together on that wintry day,

And ne'er for them will earth renew its bloom;

Yet shall not from its arms pass away

The memory of that voluntary tomb.

Oh radiant truth! oh tenderness! oh love!

Deeply within the human heart ye dwell,—

Bright streams that spring in purity above,

And trickle down from heavens eternal well.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE MOB-CAP;

OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

It was past midnight, and the moon had gone down when the stage stopped at Edward Stanley's lodgings, who was about to visit his village home. The lamps threw a strong glare on the pavements, but the interior of the vehicle was in such deep shade, he could but imperfectly distinguish his fellow-travellers. He observed, however, that several young gentlemen occupied the front and middle seats, while an old woman, muffled in a cloak, sat alone on the back one.

She turned her head sharply round as he entered, and the light glimmering under her large hood was brightly reflected from a pair of spectacles of such spacious dimensions, they seemed to cover her whole face, or at least all the face that was visible through the wide plaited border of a mob-cap.—Edward took the only vacant seat in the stage, at her side, with a very respectful bow, which was received with something between a hem and a cough, a sound diverting in itself, and rendered still more so, by its echo from the opposite seat; for the young gentlemen seemed determined to derive all the amusement possible from their antiquated companion. Edward had a convivial spirit, but he had too deep a reverence for age, ever to make it a subject for mirth. It was in itself a sufficient guarantee for veneration, even when unaccompanied by those traits which impart a beauty to the faded brow, and to the hoary head a crown of glory. The recollection of his own grandmother, too, who had died since his absence from home...one of those fine, dignified reliefs of the majestic simplicity of olden time, which remind one so forcibly of the degeneracy of modern days...gave a tenderness to his manners, in addressing an aged person, which was peculiarly engaging in the present instance, from the effect of contrast.

'Take care, Grandmother,' said the young man opposite, as the stage jolted over a huge stone, 'take care of your spectacles. We shall upset now, depend upon it.'

'No thanks to you if we don't cry she, muttering, in the indistinct accents of age. Then turning towards Edward, she continued—'It is really refreshing to see a well behaved, decent young gentleman, after enduring the impertinence of the dandies and jackanapes. Never mind, you may laugh now, as loud as you please; but if you live, you will be old yourselves, one of these days.'

She put her hand into her pocket, which seemed unfathomable in depth, and drawing out a snuff box, after rapping it sever-

times, she presented it to Edward, who was obliged from politeness to take a pinch, and all the passengers petitioning for a similar favour, a sneezing concert commenced, in which the old lady herself acted the most sonorous part. After the mirth occasioned by this chorus had subsided, she dropped her box into her pocket, and it sunk, like a pebble descending into a vault. Edward began to enjoy his journey exceedingly: he never felt disposed to sleep in a stage coach, and the old lady declared herself of the same temperament, though he gallantly offered his shoulder as a pillow, to the great amusement of the others, who were all long nodding their heads to and fro, occasionally striking their heads against each other, or reclining backwards in more social attitudes. Edward and his muffled companion fell into the most familiar and agreeable conversation. She seemed very shrewd and original in her remarks, and exercised the privilege of age in inquiring his name, the place of his residence, &c.

'Ah,' said she, 'I knew you had a mother and sisters—or a sister whom you loved, from your kindness to me, an old woman, and a stranger. Heaven be blessed for the influence of gentle ones on the heart of man. And you are going to the village of ——. Do you know any thing of the widow Clifton, daughter to Squire Lee, who lives somewhere in those parts?'

'Not personally—but report says she is such a gay, dashing character, I suspect she will feel herself very much out of place in a sober country town. I hear, through my sister, that she is to take possession of her late father's dwelling, which has been fitted up for her accommodation in quite a princely style. You speak as if you knew her, Madam.'

'Yes, for I was a great friend to her Grandmother, a fine old lady as ever lived,

a thousand times handsomer than Gertrude—but very likely you may not agree with me. Young eyes see different from old ones.'

'Is she young?' asked Edward.

'Yes, she is scarcely twenty, for she married, poor thing, at a very early age, and was left widow soon after. She has need of more discretion than she has now, or ever will have.'

'I should like to see this gay young widow,' said Edward, musingly, the vision of a pair of heavenly blue eyes that he had seen stealing softly before him, 'but it is not likely that we shall become acquainted, for my mother and sister live very retired, and when I am at home I devote myself to them.'

It was surprising in what confidential terms he was addressing his new acquaintance, and how entirely he forgot to ask her name and residence, though he had so freely imparted his own.

As the morning air came chill and dewy over the hills, she drew her cloak more closely round her, pulled down her hood, and seemed drowsy and silent. Edward was not sorry to be left while to his own reflections. He thought of the mild eyes of his mother, at that very moment, perhaps, turned towards the window anxiously watching his coming, of the more eager anticipations of his only sister, and more than all, he thought upon 'the witching smile that caught his youthful fancy.'

He was roused from his reveries by the sudden stopping of the stage, and he found he was to be separated from his ancient friend. Jumping out with as much alacrity as if he were in attendance on youth and beauty, he assisted her as she descended with slow and difficult steps, and opening the gate for her to pass, gave her a cordial and respectful farewell.

'I shall not soon forget you, young gentleman,' said she, holding out her tremulous hand, 'and if the time ever comes when I can serve you, you will find the aged can remember the kindness of youth.'

Resuming his seat, his thoughts winged their way towards the home he was now rapidly approaching. In two or three hours, he began to distinguish the trees familiar to his boyhood. A little further, a majestic elm, stretched its lordly branches over the street, that passed it on either side, the land-mark of his school day pastimes.—

Then a white house glimmered through the green foliage that overshadowed it, —& in a moment more, Edward was in the arms of his mother, with his sister clinging around his neck. An only son and brother, returned after twelve months' absence, to beings whose best affections were garnered in him, might reasonably call forth very warm and joyous emotions. A shade however passed over their brows, as the saddened glance of Edward rested on the easy chair, where he had last beheld that venerable form, with placid brows, crowned with living silver, now laid low in the dust—and they all remembered the dead.

A year's residence in the heart of a city, would naturally produce some change in a

young man, as yet only in the morning of manhood, and as Clara's admiring eye ran over the face and figure of her brother, she blushed at her own rusticity. There was an indescribable something in his air and manner, that told he had been in a region different from her own, and a shadow of awe began to steal over the deep love she felt for him. Mrs. Stanley, whose chastened and pious thoughts were dwelling on the inner man, rejoiced that his heart remained unshaken, during his intercourse with the world, for the fountain of filial tenderness was still full and gushing over.

Edward Stanley was poor—that is, he had only his own unborn energies to carry him through the world. He had just completed his studies as a lawyer, having finished his last year with one of the most distinguished members of the bar, a friend of his father, who, though he died poor, in one sense of the word, was rich in the good opinions of his fellow-men. Edward was resolved it should prove a year of probation, and adhered to his determination not to suffer even the holiest interests of nature to turn him aside from his steadfast course. The trial was past—and now felt privileged to rest and refresh himself for a while at the well-springs of the heart.

That evening, as he looked abroad and saw the moon, sending down such rills of light through the deep shades of the landscape, he thought how beautiful Fanny Morton had looked, when she stood a year ago, in the midst of such silver waves, and he longed to know how she would look then, standing in the self-same moonbeams. The wish was easily accomplished, for her father's house was but a short distance from his own, and he soon found himself near the threshold. The house was situated a little retreating from the street, and the path which led to it was soft and grassy, lying too in thick shadow, so his approach was not perceived. There she stood, almost in the same attitude, leaning against the door, looking upwards with eyes so deeply, beautifully blue, they seemed to have borrowed the colour from the night to which their gaze was directed...Her hair, flaxen hair glittered in the moon-light with a golden lustre, brightly contrasting with the pure whiteness of a brow, where the serenity of youth and innocence was now softly reposing.

'Fanny!' said Edward, emerging from the shadow; and she sprang forward at the well-known voice, with a bounding step, and this startling visitor at the threshold.

She introduced herself with so much grace and politeness, and felt into conversation so readily and simply, apologizing for what she feared might be deemed an intrusion, but expressing an earnest wish to become acquainted with neighbours in whose society she anticipated so much pleasure, so naturally and sincerely, that Clara's burning cheeks began to cool, and her confused sense to be sufficiently collected to appreciate so signal an honor.

Mrs. Stanley was too truly refined & well-bred to share in her daughter's embarrassment. She was not ashamed of the simplicity of their dress, and she did not look upon the proofs of Clara's industry and Edward's literature scattered about the room, as at all disgraceful. Moreover, she was very proud of her son, and thought she had never seen him appear to such advantage as at this moment, when engaged in animated conversation with this graceful & charming lady. Mrs. Clifton admired the garden, the vines that made such lattice-work around the windows, the pictures that hung upon the walls, till every thing around her became exalted in Clara's eyes, with charms unknown before. When she rose to depart, she urged Mrs. Stanley so warmly to visit her, and to suffer her to see much of Clara, it was impossible not to believe she was soliciting a favor. She was so lonely she said—the friends who had accompanied her were returned, and she had nothing but her books and harp for company. Her harp! Clara war crazy to hear a harp. The very idea carried her at once into the fairy land of romance, of Oscar's heroines and Milton's angels.

'Is she not the most charming woman you ever saw in your life?' exclaimed Clara, the moment she had left them. 'I quite forgot my calico frock and these linen shreds, long before she was gone. Did you ever see any one so polite and commanding? I wonder how she came to select us, from all the village, to call upon, and she smiled at the importance it would give them in the eyes of their neighbors.'

'I am not so much surprised,' said Mrs. Stanley, 'as her father and yours were on intimate terms, and it is probable she has taken pains to ascertain his friends. She had just married when Mr. Lee came into the country, and she went immediately abroad, she never visited the place during her father's life. She married very young, and I think I have heard she was not happy in her union. She certainly does not seem inconsolable at her husband's death.'

'Is she not delightful, brother?' continued Clara, in a perfect fever of admiration. 'Did you ever see such eyes and teeth? and though she is dark, her complexion is so glowing and clear, I don't think she would look as handsome if she were fairer. I wonder if she will marry again?'

'You wonder at so many things,' replied Edward, with a smile and a bow that would have repaid any man for a greater exertion. Her complexion was dark, but richly coloured with the warm hues of exercise and health;

and when she smiled, her eyes were so brilliantly black, and her teeth so glistering white, that Clara could talk of nothing else for an hour after she reached home—and Edward caught himself wondering several times, who the lady of the green plumes could be.

'Yes,' said he, suddenly, when he saw at night lights gleaming from the windows of the great white house on the hill.—It must be Mrs. Clifton, the dashing widow.'

And Mrs. Clifton it proved to be, whose arrival caused no slight sensation in this quiet village.—Edward and Fanny were quickly forgotten in the superior claims of one, who, though among them, was not of them. One represented her as proud as Lucifer, sweeping through the streets with her officer-like cap and feathers,—another, as a Lioness, leaping her horse over hedges and walls. Some represented her as dark and Ethiopians, terrible and grand—and others, as beautiful as an angel, and blithe as a wood-nymph. Meanwhile the unconscious object of these contradictory and most inviolable remarks, continued her rides over hill and dale with unweary activity, and sometimes she appeared in a splendid carriage, with a footman, who was said to be dressed in livery, though he wore a suit of sober grey.

What was the astonishment of Clara Stanley, when she saw one morning this splendid carriage stop at her own door, & Mrs. Clifton herself descending from it? Clara's next feeling was deep mortification; for both her mother and herself were dressed in plain calico morning frocks, and the room was occupied in cutting and arranging work, and her brother had covered the table with papers he was about to examine.

'Oh, Edward!' cried Clara, 'if there's not Mrs. Clifton; what shall we do?'

'Do!' said he, laughing and starting up eagerly—'Why ask her to come in?' and with an ease and self-possession that almost provoked the mortified Clara, he met this startling visitor at the threshold.

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Edward would never have breathed this unfortunate wish, had he anticipated how faithfully poor Clara would have obeyed his injunction.

The visit was soon returned, and if Clara admired her new friend before, she was now completely fascinated. She 'saw the white rising of her hands upon the harp,' and heard the mellow tones of a voice tinged to the sweetest modulation of art. The rich furniture, the superb curtains, the paintings in massive gilt frames, seemed to her unaccustomed eye, equal to oriental splendour, and Mrs. Clifton some Eastern enchantress, presiding over the scene, with more than magic power. Edward Stanley was passionately fond of music. It was full of spirit, sensibility, enthusiasm and refinement. Then its perfect *adaptedness* to all around her! Every one talked better with her than with any one else, and felt when they quitted her society, that they had never been so agreeable before; confessing at the same time, that they had never met with any one half so pleasing as herself. She certainly did flatter little, that is, she told very pleasant truths, with a most bewitching smile, and another thing, which perhaps was the great secret of her attraction, she seemed completely to forget herself, in her interest for those around her.

It is very certain Mrs. Stanley's family thought more of their new neighbor that night, than their old ones. Even Edward forgot to dream of the blue eyes of Fanny Morton. His conscience reproached him for the oblivion, and when he saw the unenvying interest with which she listened to Clara's praises of the *dashing widow*, as she was called by the villagers, he admired the sweetness and simplicity of a character, pure as the untraced snow. He admired, but for the first time he felt a want in this sweet character. He had never discovered before, that Fanny was deficient in sensibility; that the shadows of feeling, seldom passed over her celestial countenance. He found too a dearth of thought and variety in her conversation, of which he had never been sensible before. A pang of self-accusation shot through his heart, as he made these discoveries, and feeling as if he were guilty of injustice, his attentions became still less frequent and he tried to restrain his restless and wandering thoughts.

Clara sat one morning in a deep reverie.—'Mother,' said she, at length, 'do you remember that

United States.

From the New York Albion.

The subject of the Northeastern Boundary so fully absorbs public attention, that we may be pardoned for occupying a large portion of our paper with it. We are the more anxious to do so, because an opinion so generally prevails that *nothing* can be said in behalf of the British claim. It is, indeed, affirmed and generally believed that England is claiming what she knows is not her own, and that her designs are altogether dishonorable and even fraudulent; but she is never dishonorable, & it is therefore fair after we have heard so much in favor of Maine, that something should be said on the other side. We shall endeavour to do this as briefly as possible, and then refer our readers to the Award of the King of the Netherlands...a document we may remark, drawn up with great clearness and impartiality—which will be found in the preceding columns.

We must take it for granted, that all our readers who feel an interest in the matter understand the preliminary fact of the case, viz. that the difficulty has arisen from a misconception of the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, made at Paris, between Great Britain and the United States at the close of the revolutionary war. This article we insert above, as it may be necessary to refer to it in the course of the few observations we are about to make. It will be observed, that in tracing the boundaries it is declared...that the line shall commence at the 'Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the south of the St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the North westmost head of the Connecticut river, &c. Under the Treaty of Ghent a Commission was appointed to run this line, and to ascertain the true position of those Highlands, but unfortunately the British and American commissioners disagreed, and the matter remains unsettled to this hour. The British commissioners asserted that the Highlands commenced at Mars Hill, while the Americans contended for a range of hills one hundred miles further to the north. These points will be designated upon the map now before the reader.

The gist of the case lies in a nutshell. It is clear that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia of the *Treaty*, must be sought for at those Highlands which separate waters flowing into the River St. Lawrence and into the Atlantic Ocean. Now do the Highlands contended for by Maine at the north of the River St. John, separate such waters? Certainly not. They separate waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, but not into the Atlantic, and consequently a main requirement of the treaty is unprovided for. By a reference to the map it will be seen that the rivers which flow to the south of these Highlands are the Restigouche, which falls into the Bay of Chaleur; and the St. John which empties itself into the Bay of Fundy. No river in that part of the line flows into the Atlantic, and therefore those that do exist, cannot be regarded as the true streams, or those required by the treaty.—But, say the Maine claimants, this is immaterial, for as the Bays of Chaleur and Fundy ultimately reach the Atlantic, they must be considered as the Atlantic itself. This is geographically incorrect; the Bay of Fundy is the Bay of Fundy, and nothing more; so is the Chesapeake the Baltic and the Mediterranean the Atlantic Ocean, but if we did so, what schoolboy would not correct us? Besides, the terms of such an important instrument as a treaty cannot be so loosely construed; every word must bear its true and precise meaning and nothing more.

No expounder of the law can possibly say that the general term 'Atlantic Ocean', means and comprehends every bay, inlet, and gulf that may ultimately reach it. If so where is the utility of giving such bays, inlets, and gulfs distinctive names at all! But the treaty itself settles this point, for it makes a clear and broad distinction between the 'Atlantic' and the 'Bay of Fundy'; this is visible to any one who will peruse the 2d article inserted above. The east line it says shall be drawn 'along the middle of the Saint Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy'; and that all islands shall be comprehended and given to the United States lying within twenty leagues of the coast, where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy AND the Atlantic Ocean'. Now here the negotiators of 1783 have drawn a clear distinction between the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, which is immediately fatal to the claim of the State of Maine, for the highlands designated by her do not separate rivers falling into the St. Lawrence and into the Atlantic Ocean as prescribed by the treaty, but rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence, and into the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. A treaty must be construed like an Act of Parliament or an Act of Congress, and no such latitude of construction could be given as claimed by the State of Maine to any legislative act whatever.

But the American diplomats fortify their position by citing the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, as set forth in the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and other British documents. Such citations would certainly be useful if it were apparent that

negotiators of the treaty of 1783 intended to make the southern boundary of the province of Quebec from one part of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia: but no such evidence appears—on the contrary the strongest presumptions exist that neither party intended to carry the line *north* of the St. John. If it had been the intention to carry the north line to the southern extremity of the Quebec Province, why was it not specified? The Royal Proclamation above mentioned was then extant, and perfectly well known to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and it is inconceivable that they should have been silent on such an important point, had it been their intention to carry the line into that vicinity. But say the jurists of Maine, behold the similarity in the words of the Treaty and of the Proclamation. The latter says the line shall cross the River St. Lawrence & Lake Champlain in 45 degrees north latitude, pass along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and along the north coast of the Bay of Chaleur. Here the single word *sea* makes an important difference, and clearly indicates the distinction to be drawn between that comprehensive monosyllable in the Proclamation and the more limited 'Atlantic Ocean', employed in the treaty. The 'sea' means the ocean in general; the 'Atlantic' the Atlantic in particular...the one is comprehensive, the other distinct and limited, and upon this point the question now mainly turns.

A vast number of collateral arguments are brought forward by the British which limit us not to quote; we shall however mention a few of the more prominent.

[Concluded next week.]

MISCELLANEOUS STANDARDS.

FREELIGHSBURG, MARCH 26, 1839.

We have no news of importance from 'the seat of war.' Although the excitement which has prevailed in New Brunswick and the State of Maine, appears to have somewhat subsided, the supremely ridiculous course pursued by Governor Fairfield must bring Great Britain and the United States into the field, or to an *amicable* adjustment of this controversy, the subject of which has so often been before both governments without having been acted upon in a decisive manner. And as we are of the opinion, the longer it remains in its present unsettled state the more prejudicial it will become to the interests of these provinces, we are heartily glad there is a prospect of its being disposed of, although we deprecate the idea of an irruption between the two powers, and sincerely hope it may be settled without an appeal to arms. But if the American Government persists in the absurd claims which Maine has advanced to the disputed territory, we do not see how a collision is to be avoided, as Great Britain, most certainly, will not quietly and tamely permit the Americans to filch from her one inch of territory which she believes to be her own.

The hypocritical attempts of the President to prevent invasion, the debates in Congress, and the proceedings of the sympathizers, during the rebellions, shew conclusively, that there is a strong desire on the part of the United States to possess themselves of these provinces, and if they can succeed in holding the disputed territory, they believe they will the more easily fall into their hands. But when Great Britain yields to the clamor of our republican neighbors, and permits them to run off with either, she will be less powerful than she is at the present day.

We learn from the Niagara (U. C.) Chronicle, of the 14th instant, that a dwelling house occupied by David Williams, at Short Hills, was burnt down on the 6th instant. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the outside of an outside cellar door. The Chronicle pronounces it to be one of those diabolical acts of incendiarism which have been so frequently perpetrated on our own frontier. The house was valued at D600 or D700, and belonged to Malcolm Lang, Esq., against whom threats had been uttered on the American side of the Niagara. Mr. Williams, who was working the farm on shares, has lost nearly his all; he had 70 bushels of wheat, 60 of barley, 23 of oats, 15 of potatoes, 7 of peas, 2 bbls. of pork, 1 bbl. of flour, and 700 lbs. of bacon, in addition to 150 dollars worth of clothing, household furniture &c. destroyed. On the 14th instant, no clue of the scoundrel or scoundrels had been obtained.

We hear there is considerable excitement among a portion of the population on the Vermont frontier, growing out of probability that Governor Jenison will deliver up to the provincial authorities, Dr. Holmes—a man charged with having committed one of the foulest murders on record;

but what surprises us most is that men calling themselves civilized, should attempt to shield him from justice, by endeavoring, to twist his crime into a political offence, as they cannot fail to be aware of the fact, that he had, previous to perpetrating the deed, a guilty connexion with the unfortunate man's wife, and was also receiving a salary from Government for his medical services. The latter fact is sufficient of itself, to convince any reasonable person, that he was not looked upon as a rebel; and, indeed, we have never before heard his political character called in question; and as he has acknowledged that he killed Mr. Tasche, we cannot believe that Governor Jenison will refuse to hand him over for trial, the voice of the sovereigns to the contrary notwithstanding—but a few days will decide the case.

An Alabama paper gives an account of the sale of what he calls 'an ordinary lot' of negroes. The sale lasted three days; he describes it thus: On the 1st day of sale there was disposed of, for cash, 188 negroes for D61,478; on the 2d day, on a credit of one and two years, 90 brought D67,950; on the 3d and last day, on a credit of one and two years, 84 brought D28,016.

The notorious Bill Johnson is again at large. Some days since he had a benefit given him at the Albany Theatre, at which himself and daughter attended, so it appears that he is once more a 'free' citizen.

ANNO SECUNDÖ
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.
CAP. XVIII.

An Ordinance for establishing regulations respecting Aliens coming into this Province or residing therein.

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every Alien, who, from & after the day on which this Ordinance shall come into force and effect, shall come into this province, by land or by inland communication or navigation, shall, immediately after such arrival declare, in writing, to the nearest Justice of the Peace, his or her name, rank, occupation, or description, or if a domestic servant, then, also, the name, rank, occupation, or description of his or her master or mistress, or shall verbally make to such Justice such declaration, to be by him reduced to writing: and shall also, in like manner, declare the country or countries, place or places, where he or she shall have principally resided for six calendar months, next immediately preceding such arrival.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all persons, not being natural born subjects of her Majesty, nor denizens, nor persons naturalized by Act of Parliament, or by or under the provisions of any Act of the Legislature of this province, or of any Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council for the affairs thereof, nor subjects of her Majesty, having become such by the conquest or cession of the Province of Canada, who had arrived or come into this province since the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and may reside within the same, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into force and effect, shall, within sixty days from that time, if such persons have not already made such declaration, make, or cause to be made, a declaration, in writing, or deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the Clerk of the Peace, for the District in which they respectively reside, in which said declaration he or she shall state and set forth his or her name, rank, occupation, or description, or if he or she is a domestic servant, then also, the name, occupation, rank or description of his or her master or mistress, and shall also, in like manner, state and set forth the country or countries, place or places, where he or she shall have principally resided for six months, next immediately preceding such arrival in this province, and shall also, in like manner, declare the several places, and for what term in each they have resided in this province, and shall follow their residence aforesaid.

X. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when and so often as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this province, shall by his proclamation or his order made in the Executive Council of this province, direct that any Alien, being, or who may hereafter arrive within this province, during the continuance of this Ordinance, shall depart this province within a time limited in such proclamation or order respectively; and any Alien, who shall knowingly neglect or refuse to pay due obedience to such proclamation or order, respectively, or shall be found in this province contrary to such proclamation or orders, as the case may be, it shall and may be lawful for any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by warrant under his hand & seal, to cause every such Alien, so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid, to be arrested and to be committed to any of her Majesty's gaols within this province, and there to remain without bail or main-prize, until he or she shall be delivered by due course of law; and in case where the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of the said province, may apprehend that immediate

obedience will not be paid to such proclamation or orders respectively, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful by warrant under his hand and seal, to give such Alien in charge to any Peace Officer, or to such other person or persons, to whom he shall think proper to direct such warrant, in order that such Alien may be conducted out of this province.

XI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every such Alien, so disobeying or knowingly neglecting to pay due obedience to such proclamation or orders respectively, or being found in this province contrary to such proclamation or orders respectively, or after having been so conducted out of this province, who shall be lawfully convicted thereof in any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or Courts of Oyer and Terminer, or General Gaol Delivery, or General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in this province, shall and may be adjudged to depart out of this said province, within a time to be limited by the judgment of the Court before which such offender may be tried and duly convicted as aforesaid; and if he or she shall be found therein after such time in such judgment so limited, without lawful cause, he or she shall, being duly convicted thereof, before any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or any Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Gaol Delivery, be transported for life, in manner as is hereinbefore Ordained and Enacted.

XIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by notice in writing under their hand respectively, to be left at the house of any house keeper within the District, City, Town, or place in & for which such Justice shall act, to require of such house-keeper an account in writing within a time to be limited by such notice, to be subscribed with the name of such house-keeper, (or otherwise authenticated,) of the names, rank and occupation of all such aliens as may be resident in his or her dwelling-house, as far as the same shall have come to his or her knowledge, together with an account of the time during which such aliens respectively shall have been so resident in his or her dwelling-house, or if such alien shall be resident therein, then in like manner he or she shall certify to that effect; and if any house-keeper shall refuse or neglect to return such account or certificate as is hereby required, every such house-keeper, being lawfully convicted thereof, by his or her confession or on oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds currency of this province, for every alien who shall be proved to have been a lodger or innate in such dwelling-house as aforesaid, either at the time when such notice as aforesaid, was left at his or her dwelling-house, or at the time of returning such account or certificate, and whom he or she shall have wilfully neglected to return in such account; and if such person shall make a false report or certificate, on being thereof convicted, as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds of like money, and in case there shall be or have been no alien in his or her dwelling-house at such time respectively, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings like money, to be recovered in like manner aforesaid; one moiety of such penalty respectively to belong to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the use of her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors.

XVIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any alien, adjudged under this Ordinance to be transported, shall return, or be found at large within the province, after and contrary to such sentence of transportation, without permission from her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, or of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province, such permission being under his hand and seal first had and obtained, every such alien shall, on conviction thereof in any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or Oyer and Terminer, in this province, be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy.

XX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall, at any time while this Ordinance shall be in force, be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to require and authorize any Justice of the Peace to call upon any person, not being a natural-born subject of her Majesty, and residing within ten miles of the residence of such Justice of the Peace, to take the Oath of Allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors; and any such Justice, by a notice in writing personally delivered to him before two witnesses, to appear at the residence of such Justice on the next day but one after the delivery of such notice, (which day so appointed shall not be a Sunday or holiday,) between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, shall refuse to appear at the time and place so appointed, or who shall so appear and refuse to take the Oath of allegiance as aforesaid, shall thereby become liable and subject to all the provisions of this Ordinance, with regard to aliens who have arrived in this province since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to all other provisions thereof respecting aliens generally, whatever may be the length of time which such person may have resided in this province, and whether he or be not expressly or impliedly naturalized by

any Act or Ordinance of the Legislature of this province, and shall, with regard to the effect, purposes, and provisions of this Ordinance, be considered and dealt with as an alien having arrived in this province since the day last above mentioned, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to & for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this province, from time to time, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council, by order or orders, proclamation or proclamations, to be issued and published, to require aliens of every order or persons, as shall be in such order or orders, proclamation or proclamations, be described coming into this province by land or inland navigation, to enter the same by such port or ports, frontier post or posts or place or places only, as shall therein be designated, and at such ports, frontier posts or places, to make unto such person or persons, and at such place, house, or office, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province for the time being, a declaration of their names and professions, with such particulars respecting their past or late residence, and their object for wishing to enter this province, as well as such other particulars as shall of them be required by instructions under the signature of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province for the time being, to the person or persons so to be appointed to receive such declaration; and no alien, or other person of any such description as shall be contained in any such order or orders, if by such proclamation or proclamations, order or orders, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, it shall be so directed, shall pass inward into this province, beyond such ports, frontier posts, or places so designated, without a passport from the person or persons so appointed which passport may be given, or be suspended till the pleasure of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of the said province thereon, shall be signified to the persons before whom the declaration above required shall be made, and such passport, when given shall specify to which is meant to extend, and allow a reasonable time for such alien or other person as aforesaid to proceed thither, who, upon his arrival or within three hours thereafter, shall produce such passport to a Justice of the peace, or to such other person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, or person Administering the Government of this province, for the time being, and every alien or other person of any such description as aforesaid, who shall knowingly make any false declaration thereof, or shall otherwise act contrary to any of the requirements or obligations hereby imposed, shall for every such offence, be apprehended by the warrant of any of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace of the District in which such alien or other person as aforesaid, shall be found, and committed to the Gaol of such District, and on conviction before any two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the peace for any District of this province, shall be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month.

XXVIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of this province for the time being, by warrant under his hand and seal, issued by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council to order any alien to be detained in custody in this province, in such place, and in such manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of this province for the time being, shall give other order to the contrary; provided always that no alien shall be so imprisoned, unless it shall by the advice of the said Executive Council, be declared in such warrant, that it is dangerous to the security of this province to send and transport such alien out of the limits thereof.

XXIX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the present Ordinance shall continue to be in force and effect until the first day of November, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and duly passed in Special Council, at the Government House in the City of Montreal, the Fourteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Special Council.

Latest from the border.—Lieut. Thomas Hamilton, of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery, who arrived in town this morning, was the bearer of a letter dated Grand Falls 12th March, from which we gather the following important intelligence from the seat of war.

It was expected that an attack would shortly be made on the British forces at Tôbique, and the Artillery, with two field pieces, which was stationed at the Grand Falls had in consequence, been ordered down.

A British settler on the Aroostook had been fired at, and wounded, by an American sentinel.

The Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick has placed the entire surplus revenue at the disposal of His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

A serious difference has arisen in the American camp. It appears that the American troops, in their zeal to qualify themselves for shooting 'Britishers' erected two targets wherewithal to practice, one of which represented Queen Victoria, the other St. Patrick and the cross! It however, unfortunately happened that the Yankees had overlooked the presence among their own militia of a number of descendants from natives of the land of the Shamrock who, fired at the insult offered to their patron saint turned out; the result was a desperate conflict, and several wounded.

Volunteer Dragoons are stationed on the road from Fredericton as far as Major Gamble's at Madawaska, for the purpose of carrying despatches.

General Scott continued at Augusta on the 8th instant, and Governor Fairfield had not made any communication to the State Legislature on the subject of the proceedings at Washington.

A meeting had been held at Portland Maine, at which the Mayor presided; it was there resolved to acquiesce in the advice given from Washington, and withdraw the troops from the disputed territory.—Portland being a seaport town stands in a delicate position should hostilities with Great Britain ensue.—[Quebec Gaz.

Hallifax, March 5th,... The right wing of the 23d Regt. one sergeant and six privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New Brunswick.

We understand that the troops would proceed immediately, by land, to Annapolis where they would await the orders of Sir John Harvey.

St. John, March 8th... St. John Militia, ... The Militia Drafts of the city of St. John, under the command of Captain Charles Drury, were marched to the barracks yesterday after noon and are now performing garrison duty.

Stephen Miller, Esquire, who was the bearer of Despatches from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to Sir John Colbourne, returned on Monday night, having performed the route from hence to Montreal and back again, in the short space of nine days, including stoppages.

The recent Ordinance for the better regulation of Taverns and Tavern keepers, renders it indispensable for every person in country parishes or Townships, who may obtain license to keep a house of public entertainment, to have in such house two good beds at least, for the accommodation of travellers, in addition to those used by the family, & attached with convenient stalls for at least four horses, with a reasonable supply of hay and oats... The Justices of the Peace in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, may grant certificates and licences in the manner & form as heretofore, provided that such be granted only in a Special Session of the Peace, of which 15 days notice at least shall be given by the Clerks of the peace &c. Whenever any person holding a license to keep a house of public entertainment & retail spirituous liquors, shall be convicted of having kept a disorderly house or convicted before two justices of the peace of knowingly vending spirituous liquors during divine service on Sundays or holidays, (except for the use of travellers not being persons usually in that, or any adjoining Parish, Township or extra Parochial place) or of suffering any seaman, soldier, apprentice, servant or minor, to remain tipping him or her house after seven o'clock in the evening in winter, or after nine o'clock in the evening in summer or of having committed any felony: the Court, or such Justice of the court of King's Bench, or the Provincial Judge, or the Justices of the Peace before whom such person shall have been convicted, shall if he or they shall see fit, adjudge and order that the license thus held by any such person so convicted, shall be forfeited and that he or she shall no longer keep a house of public entertainment, or retail spirituous liquors in virtue thereof, and that he or she shall be incapable of having or holding any license for such purpose hereafter. Any person retailing ale, cider, spruce beer, ginger beer, or other fermented liquor, shall be liable to the penalty or penalties imposed on persons keeping houses of entertainment without a license. No distiller or vendor of spirits, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, can act as a Justice of the peace, Officer of militia or church Warden, under this Ordinance &c. [Montreal Courier.]

Letters of the 12th inst., from Toronto have been received in town, but they do not contain any political or parliamentary news of consequence. On the 11th the first copies of public documents were sent from the Government House to the members of the Legislature; they contain despatches from the Colonial Office, which are very voluminous, but by no means satisfactory as Upper Canada will have to provide from her own resources for the payment of the expenses incurred in repelling the American invasion....[Montreal Herald.]

The legislature of Maine has passed a resolve, appropriating \$10,000 to extend the Aroostook road from the Aroostook to the St. Johns, which will be sent to Massachusetts, for concurrence.

It is estimated in the Maine papers that the timber cut down and destroyed by trespassers on the public land, has amounted

to a million and a half of dollars annually, for fifteen years past.

The Resolves from the Senate of Massachusetts, on the Maine boundary question were taken up in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, but not finally acted on. An amendment was offered approving the memorandum agreement between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, which was laid on the table.

The sentences of the Court Martial, on the last Beauharnois and St. Césaire cases, having been submitted to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, have been sanctioned in general orders. Of the Beauharnois prisoners, Louis Turcet, François Xavier Prevost, André Papineau, David Gagnon, Charles Rapin, Desire Borbonnais, and Michel Longtin have been found guilty, and condemned to death. Of those however Borbonnais and Longtin are recommended for a commutation of their sentence, James Perrigo and Isidore Tremblay are found not guilty and acquitted.

The St. Césaire prisoners, Louis Bourdon, François Guérin, and — Bousquet are found guilty and sentenced to death.—[Mont. Gaz.

Special Minister to England.—Upon this subject we have an important piece of testimony against Mr. Calhoun. It was during the extra session of Congress in September, 1837, and at the moment when Mr. Calhoun was preparing to leap from the Whig ranks into those of Van Buren, that at an accidental meeting with him of a few of his Southern friends, some of whom were members of congress, and some of whom were not, Mr. Calhoun made the following pregnant declaration:

If we do not take advantage of the present crisis—join the Administration in the course they are pursuing, and break down the commercial prosperity of the Northern cities, and build on its ruins a commerce in the cities of the South, we must have a separation of the union.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.—The public has been long since advised that in September last a convention was made between the governments of the United States and Mexico, for the adjustment of the matters in controversy, by an ultimate resort, if necessary, to umpire by the King of Prussia, or by an arbiter of his appointing. Of late a question has been raised touching the ratification of this convention by Mexico: some papers affirming very positively that it had been ratified, and others, quite as positively, that it had not.

On Saturday last a report was made to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Howard, chairman of the foreign committee, which settles the question. Mexico has not ratified the convention, although the time limited for that act was the 10th of February; nor has any satisfactory reason been given for the neglect.

But two reasons of any sort are given. One, that the Mexican Secretary of State was too busy with Admiral Baudin and the French; the other that the King of Prussia had refused to act as arbiter—this refusal is alleged by the Mexican consul, on the authority, as he says, of the Prussian charge d'affaires....no other information to that effect having reached the government of the United States.

It appears, moreover, that the Mexican minister has disavowed the publication of the famous Gorostiza pamphlet, which gave so much offence to Mr. Forsyth—whereby objection heretofore existing to the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico is removed. The President, therefore has ordered a minister plenipotentiary from the United States to repair to Mexico, as soon as satisfactory explanation shall be given of the neglect to ratify the convention.

The report from the foreign committee was accompanied by the following resolutions, which, in the pressure of other business, were not acted upon.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States view the existing condition of the United States and Mexico with great dissatisfaction, the earlier causes of which are now increased by the omission of the Mexican government to ratify the convention concluded between the agents of the two powers in September last, without assigning any sufficient reason for such omission.

Resolved, That the unreasonable procrastination which has attended every step on the part of Mexico in the progress of the negotiations between the two governments, for many years past, justifies the hope that the minister who is about to be sent to that country by the President will press for a speedy and definite settlement of the demands which have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, made upon Mexico by the government of the United States.

Resolved, That this House will impatiently expect the result of this mission; and, if it shall prove unavailing, will sustain the Executive branch of the government in any further measures which may become necessary.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are requested to notify the public that a Temperance meeting will be held at Pigeon-hill, on Thursday next. The Rev. Mr. Squires will address the meeting, and other ministers of the Gospel are expected to be present.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Montreal, 13th March, 1839.

General Order.

No. 3.—The following order is re-published for general information:—

Quebec, 7th November, 1828.

General Order.

No 2.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to authorize the payment of twenty dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend a Deserter from any Corps in this Command and deliver him up at the nearest Military Post.

This sum will be paid by the Commissariat on the production of the certificate of the officer Commanding at such post.

(Signed) J. NOEL HILL,

D. A. G.

(Signed) JOHN EDEN,

D. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Montreal, 21st March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 4.

The following extract of an Ordinance, passed on the 14th instant, for the more effectual punishment of such persons, as shall in Lower Canada, seduce Soldiers to desert, is published for General Information.

EACH and every person, who, not being a Soldier, shall, by words or other means, directly, or indirectly, persuade, or procure, any Soldier or Soldiers, in the service of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, to desert or leave such service, or shall go about and endeavour to persuade, prevail on or procure, such Soldier or Soldiers to desert, or leave such service, may be prosecuted in a summary manner, before any three Justices of the Peace for the District in which such offence shall have been committed, and if convicted of such offence on the oath of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, before such Justices of the Peace, may, by them be condemned to pay the penalty of forty pounds sterling, with costs, and may be committed by such Justices to the Common Gaol of the District, for a period not exceeding six months, and (if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid,) then for such further time as the same shall remain unpaid; & such penalty, when paid, shall belong to, and be paid to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or to the prosecutor or person suing for the same.

No prosecution can be commenced by virtue of this Ordinance, more than six months after the offence committed, and it will be in force until the first of November, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

JOHN EDEN,
Dept. Adj't. Gen'l.

Married.

In Dunham, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. Arnold L. Baker, of St. Armand East, to Miss Mary Westover, of the former place.

At Franklin, Vt. on Wednesday the 20th ult. At J. H. Hubbard Esq., Mr. Ezekiel Gilman, of Wilmington, N. Y., to Miss Lydia Wagar, of St. Armand East.

JOHN EDEN,

Dept. Adj't. Gen'l.

Birth.

In Stanbridge, on the 21st inst. the Lady of H. Whitman Esq. of a daughter.

Notice.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Mississauga and Rouville are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one per cent upon the premium notes....And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors
P. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Philipsburg March 2d., 1839.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court house.

MURDOCH MORISON,

Montreal 10th Jan. 1839.

Notice.

ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.

Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

2000

BUSHELS Liverpool
SALT just received
from the Schooner 'Cynthia',
and for SALE VERY LOW

for Cash, by RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississauga Bay, August, 1838.

December, 1838.

Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with
In a few miles of this village for which
cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this
office.

Frelinghuysen, Dec. 25, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool
SALT just received
from the Schooner 'Cynthia',
and for SALE VERY LOW

for Cash, by RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississauga Bay, August, 1838.

December, 1838.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which

this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious posing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dispepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory. Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFATT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities....From

two to five pills is an adequate and proper

dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities in which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffatt wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money.

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFAT,
No. 367 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by J. WEAD,

Sheldon, Vt.

PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

The Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior
Castings, an assortment of the most highly
approved

Cooking Stoves,

with Copper Furniture

—ALSO—

Parlour Stoves,

Terms Liberal

W. W. SMITH.

Mississauga Bay, Dec. 1838.

Notice.

The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash or grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Bailiff for collection.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand January 15 1839.

ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do.

Old and Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and Black

 TEAS,

25 Catties do. do.

100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.

Plug and Cav. Tobacco,

5 Bbls. paper do.

15 Bags Coffee,

20 do. Pepper and Spice,

25 Matts Cassia,

25 Boxes Raisins,

Provincial Legislature.

Opening of the Upper Canada Legislature

[Concluded.]

In alluding to these events, it is impossible for me to praise too highly the gallantry of the Militia, the fidelity and prompt services of the Indian Warriors, and the patriotism of a vast majority of the inhabitants of this Province, who have conspicuously vied with each other in the manifestation of a devoted attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign—an enthusiasm of affection for their Country—and of regard for their revered Constitution.

Our great security against dangers resulting from combination between the disaffected in the Province, and their confederates among the population of the contiguous country, consists in our happy union with the British Empire. The main foundation of the hopes of discontented persons in this Province, and of their foreign supporters, has been a mischievous notion industriously propagated, that England would desert her transatlantic possessions in their hour of difficulty and danger—that whenever the machinations of internal traitors, or threats of external hostility, might render the protection of these Colonies burthensome, the assistance of the Mother Country would be withdrawn, and their loyal inhabitants left alone to support a most unequal conflict. This false and pernicious opinion has given encouragement to treason...influenced the conduct of the wavering...excited the apprehensions of the timid...and even put to a severe test the constancy of the loyal and resolute. It has turned the tide of immigration from our shores—transferred the overflows of British capital in other channels...impaired public credit—depreciated the value of every description of property...and in a word has been the prolific source of almost all our public calamities.

Recent events, however, have clearly demonstrated, that the fidelity of the mass of the people of this Province is not to be shaken by the severest trials. Experience has also proved that under all circumstances you may confidently rely on the fostering care of the British Empire; and I have been directed by Her Majesty to convey to you the most positive assurances of Her continued protection and support.

At the same time, I do not wish to inspire you with a belief, which I am very far from entertaining, that the dangers with which we have been threatened are at an end. The hopes of our enemies have certainly been greatly humbled, and their schemes disconcerted, by the failure of their repeated attempts to seduce the Queen's Subjects from their allegiance, and thus to overrun the country; but all the motives in which these attempts originated...the love of plunder...an avidity to seize our fertile lands, and an impatient desire to extend republican institutions, continue to operate with unabated forces, while unhappily new and deeper passions have since been superadded. That men agitated by such feelings will remain quiet, longer than they are constrained by fear, is not to be expected; and whilst I most sincerely desire conciliation, and conjure you to promote it by every honorable means, I do not hesitate to assert, on the sure ground of experience, that upon our own ability to repel and punish hostile aggression, we must henceforth chiefly depend. Among the considerations arising from this impression, I deem it advisable to invite your early and most serious attention to such amendments in our Militia Laws, as shall place this force upon the best possible footing...efficient, but not burthensome, either to the Government, or to the People.

One of my principal and most arduous duties, has been the disposal of the numerous criminals who have fallen into the hands of Justice...With respect to such of the Queen's Subjects as were concerned in the civil commotions during last winter, Her Majesty's Government have uniformly desired a merciful administration of the Law. In the punishment of the invaders of the Province, I have acted upon the same principle and have anxiously endeavoured to confine capital punishment within the narrowest limits, which a due regard to the public welfare and security would admit. But the reiteration of unprovoked injuries, called for increased firmness in the administration of Justice, and forced upon me the painful necessity of making some severe examples.

The case of Her Majesty's Subjects who have suffered in their persons or property, claim your early attention. The wanton destruction of the Steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*...the pillage of the farms on Pointe au Pele Island, and the River St. Clair...the robberies at the Short Hills...the damage done at Prescott and Sandwich, with the burning of the *Thames* Steamer, form together an aggregate of extensive loss, most serious to the sufferers, and have occasioned earnest application for relief.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you, that Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to extend to the wounded Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, of the Provincial Militia, in arms since the insurrection last winter, the same liberal provision as is granted to Her Majesty's Regular Land and Naval Forces: and to make a similar beneficent provision for the Widows of those Officers in the Provincial Corps, who may have fallen in action.

The strongly excited feelings to which the long-agitated question of the Clergy Reserves, has given rise in the Province,

have sensibly impaired that social harmony, which may be classed among the first of national blessings, and have augmented the hopes of the enemies of the country, in proportion as they have created divisions among its defenders. It is painful to reflect, that a provision, piously and munificently set apart for the maintenance of religious worship, should have become the cause of discord among professors of the same faith, and servants of the same Divine Master; and I feel that, on every account, the settlement of this vitally important question ought not to be longer delayed: I therefore earnestly exhort you to consider how this desirable object may be attained—and I confidently hope, that if the claims of the contending parties be advanced, as I trust they will, in spirit of moderation and Christian charity, the adjustment of them by you will not prove insuperably difficult. But should all your efforts for the purpose unhappy fail, it will then only remain for you to invest these Reserves in the hands of the Crown, and to refer the appropriation of them to the Imperial Parliament, as a tribunal free from those local influences and excitements which may operate too powerfully here. My ardent desire is, that keeping view as closely as you can, the true spirit of the object for which these lands were originally set apart, this embarrassing question may be settled on equitable principles, in a manner satisfactory to the community at large, and conducive to the diffusion of religion and true piety throughout the Province.

Second only in importance to the subject of the Clergy Reserves, is that of General Education. A system of sound and religious instructions for the rising generation, ought to be established under every Government, and is most particularly requisite in a young Country in the situation of this Province. I therefore strongly recommend to you a careful revision of the enactments relating to the Common Schools; and the early adoption of some plan calculated to secure the assistance of properly qualified teachers.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am commanded by Her Majesty's Government, again to bring under your consideration the surrender, to your disposal, of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown: and I shall take an early opportunity to submit to you the conditions annexed to this offer, in the confident expectation, that the liberal intentions of Her Most Gracious Majesty will be duly appreciated by you, and that a satisfactory arrangement of this important subject will speedily be accomplished.

With much regret I inform you, that in relation to the large sums disbursed by Her Majesty's Government, in the protection and defence of this Colony, the late events have also burdened the Provincial Revenue with a very considerable extraordinary expenditure, not contemplated or provided for by the Legislature.

The capture, detention, trial and punishment, of State Criminals, have been a principal source of this extraordinary outlay; and you will find, from the accounts which will be presented to you, that the sum you appropriated in the last Session to these purposes, has been greatly exceeded.

The expense of transporting convicts to Quebec and England, on the way to their ultimate destination, forms also a heavy item in the charge attending the administration of Justice; and I fear it must be further swelled, to a large extent, in consequence of there being a number of convicts under sentence of death, to whom the only relaxation of capital punishment, compatible with the safety of the Province, seems to be transportation to a penal colony.

I have likewise been obliged to expend considerable sums in procuring accurate information of the designs of the conspirators in the adjacent States, as well as of their confederates within the Province: and in supporting a frequent and rapid communication with Her Majesty's Government at home, and Her Minister at Washington. In the confidence of your sanction being most readily given to these necessary disbursements, I have assumed the responsibility of advancing from the Crown Keyenne, the amount of the most pressing demands under these heads of Service; and a statement of those advances, together with the Public Accounts and Estimates, shall immediately be laid before you.

I have applied myself most sedulously to the examination and settlement of the numerous and pressing claims arising out of the late disturbances. Such of them as I was authorised to satisfy from the Military Chest, have been discharged, or are in a course of settlement, through Her Majesty's Commissariat; but there remain others, grounded on equitable considerations the payment of which must necessarily depend upon your justice and liberality; and I shall accordingly direct a particular account of them to be laid before you.

The representations of the great inconveniences attending the negotiation in this market of the public Debentures payable in London, were so strong, that I was induced to discontinue the practice entirely, until you should have an opportunity of taking the subject under your deliberation.

The negotiation in England has been latterly impeded by the blow which recent disturbances had inflicted on the public credit of the Province and was afterwards rendered impracticable by the circumstance, that the terms upon which the sale of those Debentures was authorized by Parliament, were less favorable to the purchaser than

could be obtained by an investment of his capital in other securities.

You will be gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the interruption to which the trade of the Country has been exposed, there has been a falling off of the Commercial Revenue collected in the Lower Province; that a portion of the money placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wilson & Company of London, has been and that there is reason to believe that the remainder will shortly be received.

You will receive reports upon the state of the Public Works in progress; and I shall be more happy to co-operate with you in any wise and practicable measures for their completion.

The large sums heretofore granted for the improvement of the roads, do not appear to have produced results commensurate with the expenditure, and it is accordingly worthy of your serious consideration, whether some more efficient system may not be contrived for the management and direction of this branch of the Public Service. I need hardly add, that the formation of good roads is an object of primary importance in every country, and most indispensably necessary in an Agricultural one.

Her Majesty's Government look forward with much anxiety to the resumption of cash payments by the chartered banks. I am induced to hope that no difficulty will present itself to the early accomplishment of this essential object.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The several Addresses to her Majesty from the two Houses of Parliament, during the late Session, having been laid at the foot of the Throne, by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, were very graciously received; and I shall, without loss of time, transmit to you the answers which have respectively been returned to them.

I have, to a limited extent, exercised the power vested in me by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act. In doing so, I have proceeded with the greatest caution, and with a sincere desire, that no restraint might be imposed to personal liberty, which the public safety did not imperatively demand.

The progress which this beautiful country seems destined to make in population and wealth, has been materially obstructed by the difficulties and dangers with which it has, for some time past, been surrounded.

By the goodness of an over-ruled Providence those dangers have, however, in a great degree, been averted; and I humbly hope that the same Almighty arm, which has hitherto protected us, will soon place Upper Canada in such a state of tranquillity and security, as will permit the full development of her vast natural resources.

To accelerate the arrival of that period, and cordial conjunction with you to promote, by wise and salutary legislation, the prosperity and happiness of this interesting Colony, will be the object of my earnest desire, and unceasing exertions.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford.

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.

C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Croset, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M. Philipsburg.

Galloway Freligh, Bedford.

P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Wm. Hickok, Cooksville.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by

J. B. SEYMOUR,

Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Fanning Mills

M anufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash

HORACE LIVINGSTON.

St. Albans, 16th Sept, 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber,

PLINY WOODBURY

TO PRINTERS.

A. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Enterprisers that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty four lines. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Russ Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situate in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Saccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are contiguously situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crop cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and effectively, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis); every exertion

being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 5s.: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf)

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, thin plates, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages, steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c., &c., just received and for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

BLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarionet reeds and pipes; violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyetlets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &